A NEW LEAFHOPPER FROM OCEANIA
(Homoptera Cicadellidae)

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The abundant material upon which the following description is based was received for determination from C. E. Pemberton of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and from Norman W. Frazier of the University of California. Few insects are known to occur on Canton Island, and this is said to be the only representative of the Cicadellidae thus far established there. According to Dr. Pemberton the species has also been collected in Fiji, but material from that locality has not been available for examination.

Nesaloha Oman, new genus

Rather small, relatively robust leafhoppers resembling *Deltocephalus* Burmeister in general appearance but forewing with inner anteapical cell open basally and claval veins confluent on disk of clavus.

Head slightly wider than pronotum, anterior margin rounded; lateral margins of genae slightly sinuated; clypellus parallel-sided; crown convex, but little longer medially than next the eye; ocellus comparatively large, distant from the eye, about its own diameter. Lateral margins of pronotum short. Forewing short, barely reaching tip of abdomen, clavus with veins confluent on disk and with a cross-vein to claval suture basad of juncture of veins, inner anteapical cell open basally, central anteapical cell constricted but not divided, appendix comparatively large. Hind wing with four apical cells. Aedeagus and ejaculatory duct of male bifurcate.

Type of the genus: *Nesaloha cantonis* Oman, new species.

Nesaloha cantonis Oman, new species

Length of male 2.5 mm., of female 3 mm. Ground color yellowish white, intensity of markings extremely variable, ranging from pale brownish yellow to fuscous. Color pattern as follows: facial sutures, antennal pits, arcs on clypeus, a pair of large indefinite spots on crown each with an anterior extension bordering an apical white spot and a lateral extension behind the ocellus, a small spot on posterior margin of crown near each eye; an arc of sub-basal spots on pronotum; irregular and indefinite lines on disk of pronotum; basal triangles, a pair of discal spots, and a quadrangle

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with base formed by transverse suture on scutellum. Forewing usually with irregular brown lines in cells and along veins, especially distally. Thoracic venter usually brown. Abdominal tergites usually brown to fuscous, abdominal sternites usually margined with brown. Legs pale or lightly banded with brown.

Sternite VII of female about one and one-half times as long as sternite VI, posterior margin slightly produced and rounded or faintly sinuate and with a very shallow, flaring, median incision. Male plates broad basally, tapering abruptly to form rather long, slender, digitate extensions. Pygofer with a triangular sclerotized process dorsally. Style, aedeagus, and connective as illustrated.

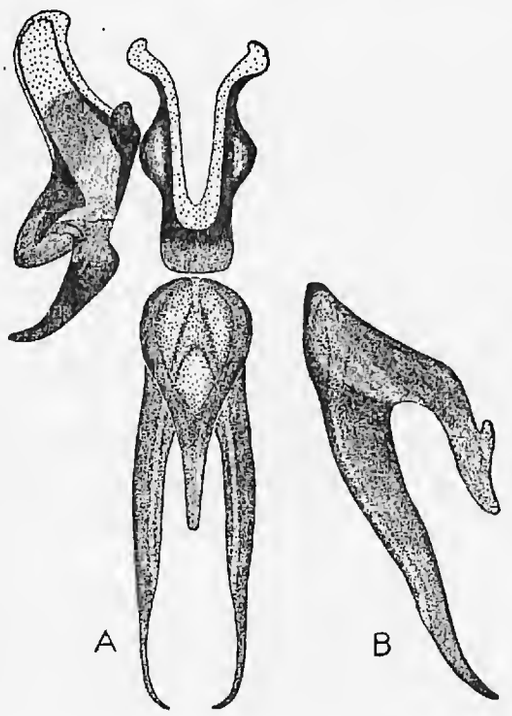

Fig. 1. A, Dorsal view of style, connective and aedeagus. B, Lateral view of aedeagus.

Nymphs of the usual deltocephaloid type, apex of head subangular; later stages with face brown or fuscous except laterally, head, thorax, and abdomen rather heavily marked with brown and occasionally partially or wholly suffused with red; early stages without markings.

Holotype male, allotype female, and numerous paratypes from Canton Island, August 1, 1940, collected from the foliage of *Boerhaavia diffusa* L. by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg. Other paratypes from the same locality collected from *Boerhaavia tetranda* Forst., August 26, 1940, by R. Danner. Types in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, paratypes in the collection of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the California Academy of Sciences, and the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.